

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Lacquers. Paints. H-30
Coatings.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79677.

Abstract: sec. A comparative study on film-forming properties of the bases obtained showed a slow drying rate and a low water resistance for all of the samples and did not reveal an advantage of the individual fractions over crude I. It was established that I can be applied only in conjunction with drying oils. The data of analysis on the starting products and the physical mechanical properties of the bases are presented.

Card 2/2

RANKOFF, G.

Bulgaria/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Lacquers.
Paints. Drying Oils. Siccatives, I-22

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63285

Author: Rankoff, G., Popoff, A., Tschobanoff, D.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Bulgarian Tall Oil

Original

Periodical: Untersuchungen an bulgarischem Talloel, Dokl. Bolgar. AN, 1954
(1955), 7, No 3, 45-48; German; Russian resumé

Abstract: Bulgarian crude tall oil contains on the average 32.4% water and
59.5% oil. Physicochemical characteristics and composition of this
oil are given; the oil differing but little from tall oil of other
countries and being especially similar to the Swedish. Bibliography,
9 titles.

Card 1/1

Rankov
BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Fats and Oils. Waxes. H
Soaps. Washing Agents. Flotation Reagents.

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75334.

Author : Rankov, Iovchev, Davidokova.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Investigation of Glyceride Oil Obtained from
Coriander Seeds.

Orig Pub: Izv. khim. in-t Belg. AN, 1957, 5, 159-166.

Abstract: The glyceride oil (O) obtained in a 19% yield
by the extraction of coriander seeds of anna-
tise harvest in 1925 has a yellow-orange color,
n_D²⁰ 1.4676, m. p. 17-19°C., acid number 5.1,
saponification number 194, iodine number (IN)
84.5, thicyanogen number (TN) 72.4, Reichert -
Meissl value 0.55, hexabrom value (HBV) traces,
unsaponified matter of 4.1%. The mixture of

Card 1/2

RAKOV, B.; DABOV, . t. [Dubov, Sht.]

Electroretinography by the inflammation of uvea. Doklady BAN
17 no.1:85-87 '64.

1. Institut für fachärztliche Schulung und Fortbildung Augen-
klinik. Vorgelegt von Akademienmitglied O. Orakhovats [Orakhovats,
D.] [deceased].

Country : BULGARIA F
 Category : Microbiology-Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animal
 Abstr. :
 Author : Iashev, I.; Kozhukharov, P.; Rankov, D.
 Institut. : Medical Institute of the Bulgarian Acad. of Science
 Title : Experimental 'keritica' Exotuberculosis Iritis
 Orig. Pub. : Izv. Med. Insti B'lg. AN, 1966, Vol.13, 51-58
 Abstract : Rabbits previously infected with tubercle bacilli of the bovine type were given a mixture of killed tubercle bacilli of the human and bovine types beneath the ocular conjunctiva, parallel to the surface of the sclera. Within 72 hours there was a noticeable formation of exudate and nodular infiltrations in the iris. Histologic examination revealed a lymphocytic infiltration not accompanied, in distinction from typical tuberculosis, by the formation of tubercles and giant cells. In the opinion of the authors, the infiltrates in the iris are produced as the result of the action of tuberculous toxins. - S.Ya.Feygina
 Carl: 1/1

... stability of sulfur-protein ...
... acidic acids or with dry acids ...

Thermal stability of sorbents for
organic acids and their salts

RANKOV, G.

The estimation of methanol in ethanol-water mixtures

in the presence of other volatile materials. G. Rankov, A. Popov, and A. Iovchev. *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 11, 40-52(1958)(in German).—Denigès method for the estn. of MeOH by oxidn. to HCHO and detn. with Schiff's reagent or with chromotropic acid failed to give accurate and reproducible results if the sample contained volatile materials such as ester, acetaldehyde, and higher alcs. Dila. with EtOH free of I to approx. 1% volatile substances renders the method reliable. A method for the prepn. of EtOH free from MeOH is given (C.A. 54, 1799g). EtOH (500 ml., of ordinary purity) and a soln. of 1 g. NaOH and 0.3 g. KMnO₄ in 500 ml. H₂O was placed in a flask equipped with a jacketed column (100 cm. high, contg. small Cu wire cylinders 4 by 5 mm.) which was heated with water at 76° and carried a condensing head and a condenser. The flask was heated in a glycerol bath (108-100°) for 8 hrs. then 50 ml. contg. most of the MeOH was slowly distd. Re-fluxing for 8 hrs. was then repeated. Another 50 ml. was distd. It contained only traces of MeOH, leaving EtOH free of MeOH in the flask, from which 350 ml. was distd.

H. Vellin

4
29g (13)

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
 RES. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83783
 AUTHOR : Rankov, G.; Petrov, A.; Yovchev, A.
 INST. : Khim. Inst. Bulg. Acad. of Science
 TITLE : A Method of Removing Methyl Alcohol from Vod-
 kas (Rakija) on a Commercial Scale
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t Bulg. Acad. of Science
 ABSTRACT : A method was developed in accordance with
 which a still is charged with 2000-3000 l of
 vodka (rakija) followed by heating with steam
 up to boiling point for a period of time
 (approx. 8 hours), during which the rectify-
 ing column, which operates with infinite
 reflux ratio, is enriched with 93-95% ethyl
 alcohol while all of methyl alcohol (I) is
 transferred into the column. I tends to con-
 centrate in the first half of distillate, the
 total quantity of which reaches 5% basis
 CARD: 1/2

H - 101

RANKOV, G.

"On a method for industrial separation of methyl alcohol from raki."

IZVESTIIA, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), The Library of Congress, Volume 8, No. 8, August 1959.

Unclassified

COUNTRY : Bulgaria 4-25
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications--Fats and oils. Waxes. Soaps and
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKham., No. 16 1959, No. 58644
 AUTHOR : Rankov, G., Popov, A., and Tchobanov, D.
 INST. : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
 TITLE : Investigation of the Green Pigments in Fatty Oil
 from the Fruit of *Pimpinella anisum* L.
 ORIG. PUB. : Doklady Bulg Akad Nauk, 11, no 1, 33-36 (1958)
 ABSTRACT : Spectroscopic studies have shown that the green
 color of the fatty oil from the fruit of *Pimpin-*
ella anisum L. is due to the presence of a pig-
 ment similar to chlorophyll and to the presence
 of products of the reaction of the oil with the
 copper apparatus. A procedure for the separation
 of the chlorophyll is given together with the
 IR spectrum.

S. Kustova

CARD: 1/1

*detergents. Flotation agents.

RANKOFF, G. [Rankov, G.]; SPASSOV, S. [Spasov, S.]

Applying the carbanide method in determining the seed oil structure of *Crambe abyssinica* L. Doklady BAN 15 no.5:503-506 '62.

1. Institut für organische Chemie der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sofia.

RANKOV

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZKHM., No. 1959, No. 72900

AUTHOR : Rankov, G.; Popov, A.; Yordakov, M.

INST. : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE : Removal of Methanol from Vodka. II. Effect of Column Efficiency and Duration of Treatment on Removal of Methanol.

DATE. PUB. : Dokl. Bulg. AN, 1957, 10, No 3, 225-228

ABSTRACT : It was found that on treatment of vodka containing 8-10 g methanol per liter, the methanol content decreased within 2 hours to about 1 g/liter in columns of 10-15 theoretical plates, and to 0.1 g/liter in columns of 16 theoretical plates. Part I was RZKHM., 1957, No 2, 2257. -- From Authors' Summary.

CARD:

35

11/11/57, G.
BULGARIA/Fermentation Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65801

Author : ~~Rankov G.~~ Popov As, Lovchev A

Inst : -

Title : Comparative Study of Methods of Determination of Methanol in Vodka.

Orig Pub : Izv. khim. in-t, Bulg. AN. 1957, 5, 217-235.

Abstract : It was established that the Shriver method with the use of phenylhydrazine is sufficiently sensitive, but it is complicated and does not give reproducible results. The Shveytsarskiy method is suitable for the determination of large quantities of methanol (I), but is not suitable for the determination of small quantities. The method of determination by means of chromotropic acid permits the determination of I (with content ~ 3ml/l) within a range of 8-9%. It can be recommended for the determination of 0.01-8 ml/l of I in vodka,

Card 1/2

BULGARIA/Fermentation Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65801

which contains 40% ethanol. This method, with the use of fuchsin sulfuric acid, is easily executed and permits the determination of 0.4-40 ml/l of I in ordinary vodka.

Card 2/2

32

RANKOV, G.; IOVCHEV, A.; GORANOV, N.

"Elaidinization with sulfur-containing compounds. I. Elaidinization with metabisulfite and ammonium pentasulfide."

p.143 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, V ol.7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G.; IOVCHEV, A.; DAVIDKOVA, L.

"Investigation of glyceride oil from the fruit of Coriandrum sativum, L."

p.159 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G.; POPOV, A.; IOVCHEV, A.

"Concerning the content of methyl alcohol in Bulgarian raki, and a method for its elimination."

p.167 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G.; POPOV, A.

"Changes in the composition and in the characteristic quantity of sunflower seed oil in relation to the climatic conditions."

p. 203 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G.; POPOV, A.; IOVCHEV, A.

"Comparative investigations of some methods for determining the methyl alcohol in Bulgarian raki."

p.217 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G.; CHOBANOV, D.; ZAGORSKI, G.

"Investigation of glyceride oil from aniseed (Pimpinella anisum L.)."

p.267 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G.; POPOV, A.; IOVCHEV, A.

"Determining small quantities of methyl alcohol in Bulgarian raki."

p.291 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

RANKOV, G., and others

"Production in glyptal alkyd resins, modified with Bulgarian tall oil."

p.359 (Izvestiia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3, August 1958

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes,
Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48286
Author : G. Rankov, A. Yovchev, L. Davidkova
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria.
Title : Investigation of Composition of Coriander Fruit Fatty
Oil.
Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1957, 10, No 2, 133-136
Abstract : It was established that the fatty oil of *Coriandrum*
sativum L. (yield - 19%, melting point - 17 to 19°,
 $n_{D}^{30} = 1.4676$, acid number - 4.1, saponification num-
ber - 194, iodine number - 84.5, thiocyanate number -
72.4, Reichert-Meissl number - 0.55, hexabromide

Card 1/2

RANKOV, G.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils. Waxes.
Soaps. Detergents. Flotation Agents. H

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 72080.

Author : G. Rankov, A. Yovchev, N. Goranov.
Inst : Chemical Institute of Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria.
Title : Elaidination with Sulfur Containing Compounds.
1. Elaidination with Sodium Metabisulfite and Ammonium
Pentaaulfide.

Orig Pub: Izv. khim. in-t, B"lg. AN, 1957, 5, 143-158.

Abstract: It was found that at the elaidination of oleic and
erucic acids, olive oil, joint mixture of fatty
acids of rapeseed and olive oils(220°, from 3 to
20 hours) in the presence of 1 to 6% of alkali or

Card : 1/2

99

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils. Waxes.
Soaps. Detergents. Flotation Agents.

H

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 72080.

alkali-earth metabisulfites (corresponding to 1%
of ammonium pentasulfide), the process catalyst is the
elementary S separating at the thermal dissociation of
the above mentioned products. Flaidination with the
elementary S has the following advantages: the process
is carried out in an open vessel (without pressure),
its duration can be limited by 3 hours, the final pro-
duct does not acquire any dark color and, consequently,
does not require washing with water.

Card : 2/2

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 3. - Fermentation
Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62576.

Author : G. Rankov, Ac. Popov, A. Yovchev.

Inst : Chemical Institute of Bulgarian Academy of
Sciences.

Title : Methanol Content in Rakias and Method of Its
Elimination.

Orig Pub: Izv. khim. in-t. B"lg. AN, 1957, 5, 167 - 182.

Abstract: Rakiyas produced by distillation of Wines or of
fermented pulp or husk contain methanol (I)
(0.6 to 6.7 ml per liter), which has formed at
the hydrolysis of pectin. In order to elimin-
ate I, rakiya is boiled 3 to 8 hours in a lab-
oratory apparatus provided with a rectification
column of glass at the reflux number = , ,

1/2

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 3. - Fermentation
Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62576.

Abstract: then a fraction is collected in the amount of 5% of the sample under treatment. The I content decreases with the increase of the boiling duration. 2.5 to 4.5 hours later less than 1 ml per liter of I remains in rakiya. In order to eliminate I completely, it is necessary to boil 6 to 8 hours. The available equipment of alcohol factories can be used for the elimination of I after having the equipment somewhat reconstructed.

Card 2/2

17

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Fats and Oils. Beeswax. Soaps. Detergents. Surface-Active Agents. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68836.

Author : Rankov G., Chobanov D., Zagorskiy G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Utilization of Fatty Oils from Anisum Seeds.

Orig Pub: Izv. khim. inst. Blg. Acad. of Sc., 1957, 5, 267-272.

Abstract: The yield of fatty oil (M) obtained from anisum seeds was 23.5% by weight of seeds. M was obtained as follows: 2.1% of etherial oil were first removed by steam distillation and drying at 100° that was followed by drying in vacuum at 70-80° until water content was reduced to 1%; the residue was then extracted with petroleum ether. M is a liquid with

Card 1/2

75

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Fermentation Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62575.

Author : G. Rankov, Ac. Popov, A. Yovchev,
Inst : ~~Chemical~~ Institute of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Determination of Little Contents of Methanol in Rakiya.

Orig Pub: Izv. khim. in-t. B'lg. AN, 1957, 5, 291 - 320.

Abstract: A sample of the rakiya (5 ml) is diluted with water to render the ethanol content to 10%, 0.25 ml of phosphoric acid and 2 ml of 3%-ual KMnO_4 solution are added, all is shaken, 15 min later 1 ml of oxalic acid is added, shaken again, and 5 ml of H_2SO_4 (1 :3) is added to the

Card 1/2

RANKOV, G.

Method of simultaneous lipolysis and increasing of solid fatty acids. In German with Russian summary. p. 49.

DOKLADY, Vol. 8, No. 2, Apr./June 1955, Sofia, Bulgaria.

SO: East European Accessions List, Lib. of Cong., Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

RANKOV, G.

Determination of small quantity of methyl alcohol in ethyl alcohol and fruit wines by the Deniges' method. In German with Russian summary. p. 53.

DOKLADY, Vol. 8, No. 2, Apr./June 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SO: East European Accessions List, Lib. of Cong., Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

Bulgaria/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 816

Author: Rankov, G., and Popov, A.

Institution: Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Title: The Elaidinization of Oleic Acid with Nitroethane

Original
Periodical: Dokl. Bolgar. AN, 1955, Vol 8, No 2, 37-40 (published in German with a Russian summary)

Abstract: A method is proposed for the conversion of oleic acid (I) into elaidic acid (II) by reaction with nitroethane (III). The reaction proceeds slowly when small amounts of I are used. The yield of additional products is considerably smaller (1.4-16%) than when HNO_2 or oxides of nitrogen are used (3.9-67.3%). I is dissolved in double the amount of alcohol, and 10% of III are added (based on I); the pure [sic] or alcoholic solution is allowed to stand for 24 hours at 60° . The yield of III is 50-55% (from alcohol), mp 44.4° , iodine number 89.5.

Card 1/1

Bulgaria/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 817

Author: Rankov, G., and Iovchev, A.

Institution: Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Title: Elaidinization of Ricinoleic Acid with Selenium

Original

Periodical: Dokl. Bolgar. AN, 1955, Vol 8, No 2, 41-44 (published in German with a Russian summary)

Abstract: Fifty grams of ricinoleic acid are heated with 0.25 gms Se in a stream of CO_2 for 3 hours at $220-230^\circ$. The Se is removed and the ricinelaiddic acid is separated from the uncrystallized mixture; the yield is 24.5-31.1%, mp $50.5-51^\circ$, $n_D^{70} = 1.4541$.

Card 1/1

Rankov, G.
Conversion of erucic acid to brassidic acid by nitrous acid
G. Rankov and A. Popov (Chem. Inst. Bulgare Acad.
Wiss. Sofia). Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci. 8, No. 4, 12-
16(1955)(in German).—The procedure for the conversion is
as follows: one part erucic acid was dissolved in 3 parts Et-
OH and a 10% EtONO soln. was added. Th. mixt. was
kept at 0° 24 hrs. and the crystals formed recrystd. from alc.
The so-obtained crystals were free of nitrogen. T. C. L.

5

km jua
amb

RANKOV, G.

Elaidinization of oleic acid with nitrite of ethyl. In German with Russian summary. p. 37.

DOKLADY, Vol. 8, No. 2, Apr./June 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SO: East European Accessions List, Lib. of Cong., Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

HANKOV, G.

HANKOV, G. Obtaining alkyd resin only on the basis of fat. In German
p. 43. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1956. DOKLADY, Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4. April 1957

ANN 7, 8.

HANKOV, C. Glyptal resins, modified with Bulgarian tall oil. T:
German. p.47. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1956. BOKLADY, Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL). Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

RAYKOV, I.

RAYKOV, C. Investigating the composition and the drying ability of Bulgarian pomace oil. In German. p55. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1956 DOKLADY., Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 1 April 195

RANKOV, G.

RANKOV, G. Changes in content of fats of Sitellus citellus L. under the influence of climatic conditions. In German. p 37. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1955. DOKLADY., Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

RANKOV, G.

RANKOV, G. Output, vitamin A content, and indexes of oil obtained from the fat under the skin of the Delphinus delphis L. under different melting conditions. In German. p. 41. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1955. DOZLADY., Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

RAKOV, G.

RAKOV, G. Research on the fruit of Pi-rus aucuparia Gartin. p. 183.
Vol. 3, 12-5 IZVESTIA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

RANKOV, G.

RANKOV, G. Alkyd resins from 1-phenyl-naphthalene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid.
I. Esterification of anhydride of 1-phenyl-naphthalene-2, 3-dicarboxylic
acid with glycerin. p. 91 Vol. 3, 1955 IZVESTIYA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 3 No. 4 April 1957

RANKOV, G.

Elaidinization of ricinolic acid with selenium. In German with Russian summary. p. 41

DOKLADY, Vol. 8, No. 2, Apr./June 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

RANKOV, G.

Chem A process for the splitting of fat and simultaneous increase of solid fatty acids. G. Rankov and D. Chobanov (Bulgar. Akad. Wiss., Sofia). *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 8, No. 2, 49-52 (1955) (in German).—Black powd. Se (0.5 g.), suspended in 50 g. olive oil or beef tallow, resp., and 25 cc. H₂O were heated in an autoclave for 4 hrs. at 220-5°, at 24-6 atm. pressure. After cooling to normal temp. the fatty compd. which floated on the water in solid form was melted and filtered from unchanged Se. The unreacted Se residue, amounting to about 97% of that used could be reused. Acid and sapon. nos., rate and percent of splitting, and I no. and m.p. of the solid fatty acids of the original and final products were presented.

L. Lange

2

Rankov G

The vitamin A content and characteristics of the oil obtained from the subcutaneous fat of *Delphinus delphis* under various rendering conditions. G. Rankov and A. Jovchev (Bulgar. Akad. Wiss., Sofia). *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 8, No. 1, 41-4 (1956) (in German).—Rendering at 65-73° in a CO₂ atm. or under reduced pressure (0.25-35 mm. Hg) yields 60-70% oil from the subcutaneous fat of *D. delphis* in 1 hr. Increase in rendering time (120 min.) or temp. (105-17°) does not change the yield, characteristics (I no., 11.4-16, Reichert-Meisli no. 31.5-0.8), or vitamin A content of the oil. Stored fat samples have higher I no. (141) with a lower Reichert-Meisli no. (11). F. L. Estes

2

Rankov, G

3

Determination of small amounts of methyl alcohol in ethyl alcohol and fruit brandies by the method of Denigès, G. Rankov, A. Popov, and A. Iovchev (Bulgar. Akad. Wiss., *Sohia*). *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 8, No. 2, 53-6 (1955)(in German).—The colorimetric method of Denigès was modified. Mix 5 cc. of the sample to be tested with 0.25 cc. H_3PO_4 and 2 cc. of a 3% aq. soln. of $KMnO_4$. After 15 min. add 1 cc. $(CO_2H)_2$ and subsequently 6 cc. H_2SO_4 . Place the resulting colorless liquid with 5 cc. of Schiff's reagent on a water bath at $30 \pm 1^\circ$ for 3 hrs. and then measure with a photoelectrocolorimeter PK-M with a green filter. At a MeOH content of more than 2-3 cc./l. dil. the liquid with 10% H_2SO_4 before photometry. The influence of various EtOH concns. was studied. The sensitivity of the reagent was greatest when MeOH was in aq. soln. (0% EtOH). In the presence of 2 cc./l. of MeOH the sensitivity was greatest at a 2-6% (vol.) concn. of EtOH. The most reliable and best reproducible figures were obtained with 10% EtOH; the av. error for 0.2-10 cc./l. MeOH was $\pm 5-7\%$.
L. Lange

RANKOV, G.

Change in the composition of fat of *Citellus citellus* under the influence of climatic changes. G. Rankov, G. Pastalev, A. Popov, and Z. Peshev (Univ. Sofia). *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 8, No. 1, 37-40 (1956) (in German).—Samples of subcutaneous and visceral fat taken from *C. citellus* living at altitudes of 100 to 1800 m. were analyzed. With increasing altitude there was an increase in % (1.4620 to 1.4670) and in I no. (73 to 123). The animals at the higher altitudes had been exposed to lower temps. and to greater temp. differences between night and day. R. I. Estes

C4

Composition and drying ability of cornelian cherry oil.
G. Rankov and A. Popov. *Januarie 1960, No. 1, Paraffin, math. 43, Livre 2, 110-111, 1910-17.* German summary: Cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*) oil was chemically more similar to walnut oil than to the other oils with which it was compared, these being linseed oil, pine seed oil, fir seed oil, walnut oil, soybean, poppy seed, and sunflower seed oil. The cornelian cherry stones contain only 6% oil. The flesh of the fruit was useful for marmalades and jellies thus making the oil a by-product. Chemical constituents of the stones were as follows: H₂O 9; crude protein 4.1; nonnitrogenous extractives 10.0; crude cellulose 60.0; and ash 0.8%. Oil obtained from stones finely ground and then extd. with petr. ether contained: linolenic acid 8.3; linoleic acid 47.9; oleic acid 29.8; satd. fatty acids 8.8; nonsaponifiable material 0.7; and glyceride remainder 4.5%. The fatty acids present expressed in per cent of total fatty acids were linolenic 8.5; linoleic 49.6; oleic 32.3; and satd. acids 9.3%. Film-forming and drying properties of the oil from cornelian cherry stone oil suggested its use in paints. N. M. P.

Ran Nor, S. R.

8

Mechanism of linear polycondensation. V. V. Korshak, S. R. Rafikov, and V. A. Zamiatina (Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Issledovaniya v Oblas'ti Vysokomolekul. Soedinenii, Doklady 6-oi Konf. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniyam, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1949, 3-21; cf. C.A. 44, 4880a.—The events that occur in polycondensation reactions are reviewed from the kinetic point of view on the basis of reversibility of each step: initiation, chain growth, destructive processes (acidolysis, aminolysis, alcoholysis, formolysis, phenolysis), chain exchange, chain stoppage. The discussion is based on previous work largely by the authors (37 references). For each of chem. destruction of a polycondensation product, i.e. reduction of mol. wt. of an established chain by another reagent, a formula is derived for the polymerization coeff. of a chain after such an attack: $x = 100x_0 / [(x_0 - 1)q + 100]$, where x_0 is the polymerization coeff. of initial product, x that after the destructive reaction, q is the mole percent of the active cent.
G. M. Kosolapoff

27

C.C.

The natural octadecenoic acids formed in the hydrogenation of oils: hardening of oleic acid and of olive oil with selenium, tellurium and their compounds. G. Koshov. - *Annuaire univ. Sofia, Faculté phys. math.* 38, Livre 2, 123-66 (in Bulgarian) (German summary 167-71) (1941-42). - Conversion of oleic into elaidic acid in the presence of Se, Te, and their compds., recommended by Fr. Pat. 794,529 (C.A. 30, 5142⁹) and Bertram (C.A. 32, 7755⁹), was tested. Contrary to these indications, Te, TeO₂, and H₂TeO₄ are not effective. Heating of oleic acid under CO₂ at 200°, 3 hrs., produced no solid isomers with alc. insol. Pb salts. Conversion into elaidic acid does take place in the presence of Se, SeO₂, H₂SeO₄, or H₂SeO₃, 0.1-1.0%, at 150-20°, under CO₂, the max. yield being 67-68%; the compds. are reduced to elementary black Se which is the active agent. N. Thom

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Kharkov, G.

Elaidinization of ricinoleic acid with selenium. G. Rankov and A. Iovchev (Bulg. Akad. Wiss., *Sobor. Izv. Akad. Bulg. sci.* 8, No. 2, 41-4 (1955) (in German); cf. C.A. 49, 15732a.—Ricinoleic acid (50 g.) and 0.25 g. black powd. Se were heated 4 hrs. at 220-30° with a current of CO₂. The ruby-red, viscous reaction product, after cooling to normal temp. and sepg. from unchanged Se, did not congeal after 4 months at normal temp. or at -5°. The η , viscosity, sapon. no., neutralization no., and ester no. and percentage of ricinelaidic acid (m. 50.5-51°, η 1.4541) were detd. The yield of ricinelaidic acid (24.5-31.1%) was about twice that obtained by elaidinization with S (cf. C.A. 49, 15732d). It is assumed that estolization of ricinoleic acid hinders elaidinization.

J. Lange

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6

Chim
RM

Rankov G.

✓ Bulgarian tall oil. G. Rankov, A. Popov, and D. Chet-
anov. *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 7, No. 3, 46-8 (1954).
(Pub. 1955) (in German).—The Bulgarian tall oil contains
8.0% unsaponifiable compds., 3.7% oxidized acids, 38.9%
resinous, and 49.3% fatty acids (I). I contain 25% oleic
acid, 61.7% linoleic acid, and 9.7% satd. I. The iodine no.
is 140.1 and the sapon no. 81.5. They do not contain lin-
olenic acid. M. Chavandarian

RANKOV, G.

✓ Elaidinization of oleic acid with ethyl nitrite. G. Rankov
and A. Popov (Bulgar. Akad. Wiss., Sofia). *Compt. rend.
acad. bulgare sci.* 8, No. 2, 37-40 (1955) (in German).—
Elaidinization in a homogeneous medium is described.
Oleic acid (mp 1.4500, I no. 90.0, thiocyanogen value 80.4,
contg. oleic acid 98.5, linoleic acid 1, and satd. acids 0.5%)
was treated in a closed vessel, at 12-15° (or at 0° in the
presence of higher percentages of EtONO), for 4-48 hrs.,
with various definite quantities of EtONO in alc. soln.
The resulting solid and liquid fatty acids had I values which
were lower than theoretical and contained N, indicating the
formation of addn. products. The quantity of addn. prod-
ucts was calcd. from the I nos. In the presence of low per-
centages of EtONO the elaidinization was slow and little
elaidic acid was formed. A max. yield of 60% elaidic acid
was obtained from a reaction with 10% EtONO over 24
hrs. The amt. of addn. products was 1.4-16.0%, which is
much smaller than at elaidinization with N oxides or HNO₂
3.9-67.3% addn. products). Elaidic acid was prepd. as
follows: Oleic acid, dissolved in 2 parts of EtOH, was treated
at 0° for 24 hrs. with 10% (based on amt. of oleic acid)
EtONO. The crystal mass which sepd. was filtered and
recrystd. in the same amt. of EtOH. A 50-55% yield of a
N-free crystal mass, m. 44.4° (corr.), I no. 89.5, was
obtained. L. Lange.

PM

RANKOV, G.

BULG.

The fat from the spermophile, Citellus citellus. G. Rankov and A. Popov (Bulgarian Acad. Sci., Sofia). *Contrib. Bulg. Acad. Bulg. Sci.* 7, No. 1, 9-12 (1964) (in German).—
 The body fat (organ fat similar compn.) is liquid at room temp., i.p. 3-4°, n_D²⁰ 1.4620, acid no. 3.5, sapon. no. 106.5, I no. 69.4, CNS no. 65.0, acetyl no. 2.5, Reichert-Meissl no. 4.8, Polenske no. 1.6, and contains oleic acid 67.4, linoleic acid 4.0, palmitic and stearic acids 22.8, glycerol 4.5, and unsaponifiable matter 0.4%. Cooling to 10-15° causes sepn. of satd. glycerides and leaves nearly pure triolein.
 A. W. Schrecker

RANKOV, G.

BULG

✓ The fruit of *Sorbus aucuparia*. G. Rankov and A. Popov
(Bulgarian Acad. Sci., Sofia). *Chem. Zvesti Acad. bulgar*
sci. 7, No. 1, 5-8 (1954) (in German).—The berries contain
sugar 3.1-8.0 and malic acid 1.9-3.0%, ascorbic acid 39-74,
and carotene (1) 6.3-0.8 mg. %. Heating berries in boiling
water, pressing, and extracting the dried cake (175 mg. % 1)
with sunflower oil gives a concentrate contg. 200 mg. % 1.
A. W. Schreck

Rankov, G.

Distr: hE3d/hE2c(j)

Elaidinization of unsaturated fatty acids. G. Rankov, A. Iovchev, and N. Gerasimov (Bulgarian Acad. Sci. Comm.). *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 10, 129-32 (1957) (in German).—Expts. showed that elaidinization by the use of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (Wittka, *C.A.* 49, 10642b) depends upon decompn. at 220-5°, according to the equation $2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{S}$, to form elemental S as the elaidinization catalyst. Direct use of S rather than $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ is cheaper, the process can be carried out in a shorter time in an open vessel, and the product is not as dark and contains no Na_2SO_4 . Other compds. such as ammonium pentasulfide effect elaidinization because of thermal decompn. to S. A. I. Stirton //

dm

5

2 may
2

Rankov, G.

3

✓ The aliphatic oil from anise seed (*Pimpinella anisum*).
G. Rankov, D. Chobanov, and G. Zagorski (Chem. Inst.
Bulgare Akad. Wiss., Sofia). *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare
sci.* 10, 185-8(1957)(in German).—A dark-green, fluid,
aliphatic oil was extd. from anise seed. The extn. process
was described, and the oil (about 23.5% in the seed) was
characterized as follows: n_D^{20} 1.4737, acid no. 7.1, sapon.
no. 185, I no. (Kaufmann) 98.3, thiocyanogen no. 77, hexa-
bromide no. 0, and Reichert-Meissel no. 1.65. The total
fatty-acid components were oleic 43.6, linolic 25.0, petro-
selinic 17.5, and satd. fatty acids 14%. E. A. McComb //

RUSSIA, 2.; P. 21. 1.

"Investigation of complex betryl ester 1-Phenyl-naphthalene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid." p. 37.
(DOKLADY, Vol. 3, no. 2/3, Apr./Dec. 1950 [Published 1951]. Sofia, Bulgaria.)

See: Monthly list of East European Accessions, vol. 3, no. 5, Apr. 1951. Unclassified

RANKOV, G.; POPOV, A.

"Producing 1-Phenylnaphthalene-2, 3-Dicarboxic Acid Anhydride by Heating the Solution of Phenylpropionic Acid in Benzol, Toluol, or Xylol in the Presence of Acetic Anhydride," p. 35. (DOKLADY, Vol. 3, no. 2/3, Apr./Dec. 1950 [Published 1951]. Sofia, Bulgaria.)

See: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954; Unclassified

RANKOV, G.; POPOV, I.

"Producing 1-Phenylnaphthalene-2, 3-Dicarboxylic Acid Anhydride by Heating Phenylnaphthalene-2, 3-Dicarboxylic Acid." p. 31. (DOKLADY, Vol. 3, no. 2/3, Apr./Dec. 1950 [Published 1951]. Sofia, Bulgaria.)

So: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1951/Unclassified

CA

10

Mechanism of the reaction of preparing diphenylthiophene through heating cinnamic acid with sulfur. G. Rankov and A. Popov. *Annales chim. Supr., Faculté sci., Livre 2*, 45, 135-41 (1948-49) (German summary); cf. preceding abstr. During the reaction of cinnamic acid (I) with S to give diphenylthiophene, CO₂ and H₂S are evolved. I with a small amt. of S at 180° evolves only CO₂; this shows that decarboxylation of I takes place before reaction with S. In the absence of S, I slowly decarboxylates even at 180° (fast at 300°), yielding styrene (II); decarboxylation is faster in the presence of S, which also reacts with part of the II formed [cf. Michaelis, *Ber.* 28, 1633 (1895)], as shown by the relative amts. of CO₂ and II found; evolution of CO₂ increases with increase of S at const. temp., or with increase of temp. with the amt. of S const., but the ratio II/CO₂ decreases in each case. Clearly, then, the reaction proceeds through formation of II, which reacts with excess S, giving diphenylthiophene and H₂S. G. Shugart

10

CA

The preparation of diphenylthiophene by heating cinnamic acid with sulfur. G. Rankov and A. Popov (Univ. Sofia, Bulgaria). *Annuaire Univ. Sofia, Facult. sci., Livre 2*, 45, 127-32, (German summary, 133(1948-49)); cf. Fromm, Eantl, and Leibsohn, *C.A.*, 21, 3003. Cinnamic acid (15 g.), 5.2 g. S., and 30 cc. CS₂ were heated in a sealed glass tube 15 hrs. at 250°, the solvent evapd., the solid residue washed with Na₂CO₃ soln., then H₂O, dried, extd. with Na₂PbO₂, filtered, dried over anhyd. Na₂SO₄, distd., and the solid mixt. again extd. with 5 portions of 25 cc. Et₂O at room temp., giving 3.1 g. (20.7%) 2,1-diphenylthiophene, m. 123°, while the residue gave 4.1 g. (27.3%) 2,5-diphenylthiophene, m. 152° (from EtOH). These yields were approx. 5 times greater than those obtained without the use of a solvent. G. Mequert

CA

12

Use of the cornelian cherry in preserves. G. Rankov and A. Popov. *Annuaire univ. Sofia, Faculte phys.-math.* 43, Livre 2, 161 (1946-47) (German summary).
Flesh of the cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*) differed somewhat in chem. compn. depending on where the fruit was collected. Values found for the compn. of the flesh were as follows: water 76.6-81.2, material insoluble in water 2.4-4.8, reducing sugars 7.5-11.5, protein 0.6 (one detn. only), pectin as Ca pectate 0.8-1.3, sorbitol as benzal sorbitol 0.3 (2 detns.), tannins 0.3-0.5, crude cellulose 2.6 (one detn.), and ash 0.6% (one detn.). The sugar content of the cornelian cherry was about less than the grape, pear, plum, and cherry, somewhat less than the apple, but more than the raspberry, strawberry, or lemon. Cornelian cherries have a higher acid content than any of the common fruits except the lemon. The pectin content was high in comparison with other fruits. After the cornelian cherry fruit was gathered, ripening processes continued which processes resulted in lower tannin content together with disappearance of sharp taste of the fruit. Vitamin C content of ripe fruit collected in various localities varied from 61.3 to 102.3 mg. % of the flesh. Color was generally dark red except for one region where the

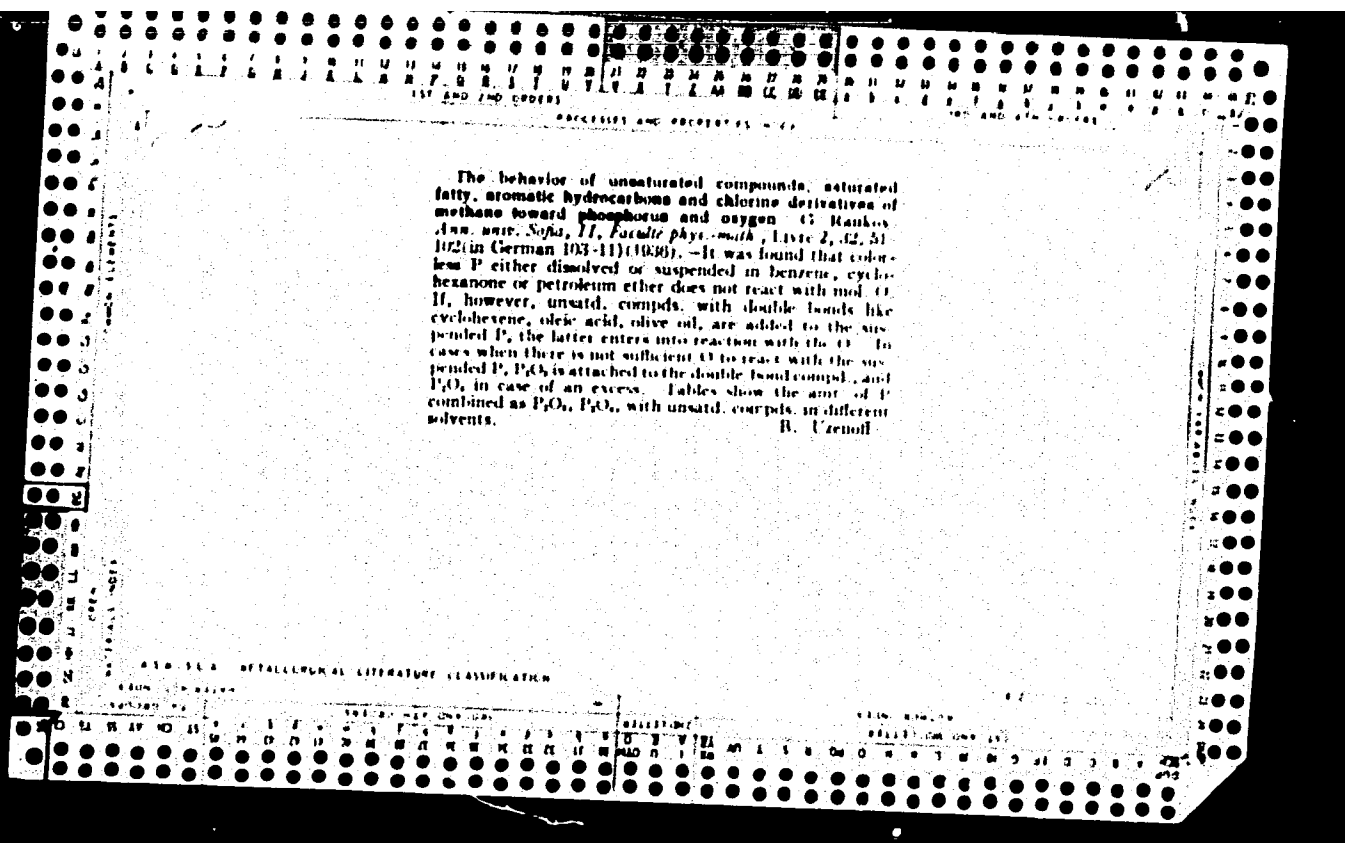
fruit was much lighter in color, being almost yellow. There was, however, no marked correlation between the vitamin C content and the color of ripe fruit. The vitamin content of the fruit, however, changes in the ripening process, the value being low in green fruit, 61.2 mg. % and 30.1 mg. % (2 detns.), rising to 99.9 mg. % and 92.4 mg. % for firm but fully ripened fruit, then decreasing to 40.1 mg. % and 70.3 mg. % for soft, over-ripe fruit. Syrup, jam, and marmalade made from cornelian cherries lost vitamin C on storage, the loss, however, being small enough that the stored preserves were still a good source of vitamin C. Dried cornelian cherries, however, lost so much vitamin C that they became a poor source of vitamin C. This dried fruit, however, could be a useful remedy since it had high tannin content. The vitamin content of the cornelian cherry was higher than any of the common fruits and vegetables except paprika and rose hips. The pits of the cornelian cherry were from 16.5 to 41.5% of the fresh wt. of the fruit. They contained a useful oil.

Nelie M. Payne

C.A.

A method for detection of the coloring substance from elderberry in red vinegar. G. Ranzov and A. Popov (Univ., Sofia, Bulgaria). *Annuaire univ. Sofia, Faculte sci.*, Livre 2, 45, 145-53, German summary, 154-6 (1948-49). —A chromatographic method, with PbO and Al_2O_3 as adsorbents, was developed to detect artificial coloring of vinegar with elderberry juice (1). The sample of vinegar (100 cc.) is dild. by twice evap. to 15-20 cc. and dild. with H_2O to 100 cc.; a 30-cc. aliquot is then neutralized with $CaCO_3$, filtered, and passed through a glass tube contg. a 1 cm. thick layer of PbO over Al_2O_3 (2-4 cm.); a blue-violet coloration of the Al_2O_3 layer indicates presence of 1.

G. Meguerian



BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29135.

Author : Rankov, G., Yovchev, A., and Goranov, H.

Inst : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Note on the Elaidinization of Unsaturated Fatty Acids.

Orig Pub: Doklady Bulgar Akad Nauk, 10, No 2, 129-132 (1957)
(in German with a Russian summary)

Abstract: Contrary to the claim which has been made (West German patent No 894559; RZhKhim., 1955, 57033) that under given conditions of elaidinization with metabisulfites the possibility of free sulfur formation has been eliminated and that the metabisulfites therefore represent a completely new type of elaidinization

Card : 1/2

252

Country : Bulgaria H- 30
 Category :
 Abs. Jour. : 47932
 Author : Bankov, G.; Popov, A.; Chobanov, D.; *
 Institut. : Chemical Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
 Title : Preparation of Glyptal Alkyd Resins Modified
 with Bulgarian Tall Oil.

Orig. Pub. : Izv. Khim. in-t. Bulg. AN, 1957, 5, 359-376

Abstract : The possibility was investigated of utilizing Bulgarian tall oil (I) in the paint and lacquer industry, as a modifier of glyptal resins. Properties are listed (n_D^{25} , saponification value, acid-, iodine-, and bromine value) as well as the composition of crude I, and of the fractions of tall-oil fatty acids isolated therefrom. Vacuum distillation (P 4 mm) yielded three fractions: first up to 210° ($\sim 45\%$), second $21-225^\circ$ ($\sim 18\%$), third $225-240^\circ$ ($\sim 10\%$). The residue is tall-oil pitch (30%). Composition of all 3 fractions is given. Crude I, its first and second fractions and also the tall-oil pitch were used to modify the resins.

Card: 1/2

* and Lazarenko, Ye.

RANKOV, I.

"Most Advantageous Percentage of Reinforcement and Useful Height of Ferroconcrete Segments With Loded Bends. p. 22", ARKHITEKTURA I. STROITELSTVO) Vol. 2, No. 1, 1954, Sofia, Bulgaria.

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions L.C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

1 JAN 1977
SUBJECT: USSR/Schooling

27-15/52

AUTHOR: Ran'kov, M., Director of Trade School # 14,
Slabunov, A., Deputy Director of Schooling Section,
Galim, A., Instructor of Special Technology.

TITLE: Life Demands This (Zhizn' etogo trebuyet)
Subtitle: On the Question of Training Gas- and Electric
Welders (K voprosu o podgotovke elektrogazosvarshchikov)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, Aug. 1957,
8, p 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors regret that the program issued in 1956 by the
Chief Administration of Labor Reserves for training gas and
electric welders in trade and railroad schools contains a
number of mistakes. The electric and gas welding section of
the Vyksa Region Methodical Union (Gor'ki Province Administrat-
ion of Labor Reserves) has come to this conclusion after hav-
ing thoroughly studied the program.

The authors emphasize the difference between welders trained
at the FZO (fabrichno-zavodskoye obucheniye) industrial schools
for limited training only, and the highly qualified, licensed

Card 1/2

27-8-18/32

TITLE: Life Demands This (Zhizn' etogo trebuet)
Subtitle: On the Question of Training Gas- and Electric Welders (K voprosu o podgotovke elektrogazosvarshchikov)

welders of the trade and technical schools. They point out the necessity of training on two specialities: electric and gas welding. In this connection the authors deal in detail with the problem and plead for a quick solution to the various questions.

INSTITUTION: Remeslennoye Uchilishche # 14 (Trade School # 14)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

RANKOV, R.

Rankov, R. Metalurgija na tsvetnite metali Za III kurs na tehnikumite po minna i rudna promishlenost i metalurgija. Otdel metalurgija. Sofiya, 1952. 247 p. (Metallurgy of nonferrous metals; a textbook for the third year in technical schools. Diagrams.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L C, Vol. 3 No. 1 Jan.'54 Uncl.

RAIKOV, VASIL

"Uchebnik po stopanski izchislenia sus sistematichen sbornik ot zadachi i otgovori, za vtori kurs na stopanskite tekhniki. (2 prer. i dop. izd.) Sofiya (Narodna prosveta) 1952. 101 p. (Economic calculations; a textbook with problems and their solutions for the second course in business schools)

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions L.C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

RANKOVIC, BOZIDAR C.

Vinarstvo. Beograd, Zadružna Knjiga, 1955. 319 p. (Viniculture) DA

Not in DLC

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

RAN'KOV, V.; SIBONOV, V.; GALIN, A.

Life demands this. Prof.-tech. ch. no. 8:26-27 Ag 1971.

(ch. 10:8)

1. Direktor razvedyvatel'skoy sluzhby No. 14 (for Ran'kov).
 2. Zamestitel' direktora spetsial'nogo chasti (for Sibonov).
 3. Pravitel'stvo (for Galin).
- (Electronics) (Gas welding and cutting)

RANKOV, Vasil

Ammonification of nitrogen organic compounds in saline soils.
Selskostop nauka 2 no.8:951-957 '63

RAIKOV, V.

Microflora of salinized soils in Bulgaria. Pochvovedenie no. 4:104-
116 Apr '65. (MIRA 32:6)

PLECAS, B.; RANKOVIC, I.

A severe case of hornet bite. Med.glasn. 9 no.5:165-166 May '55.

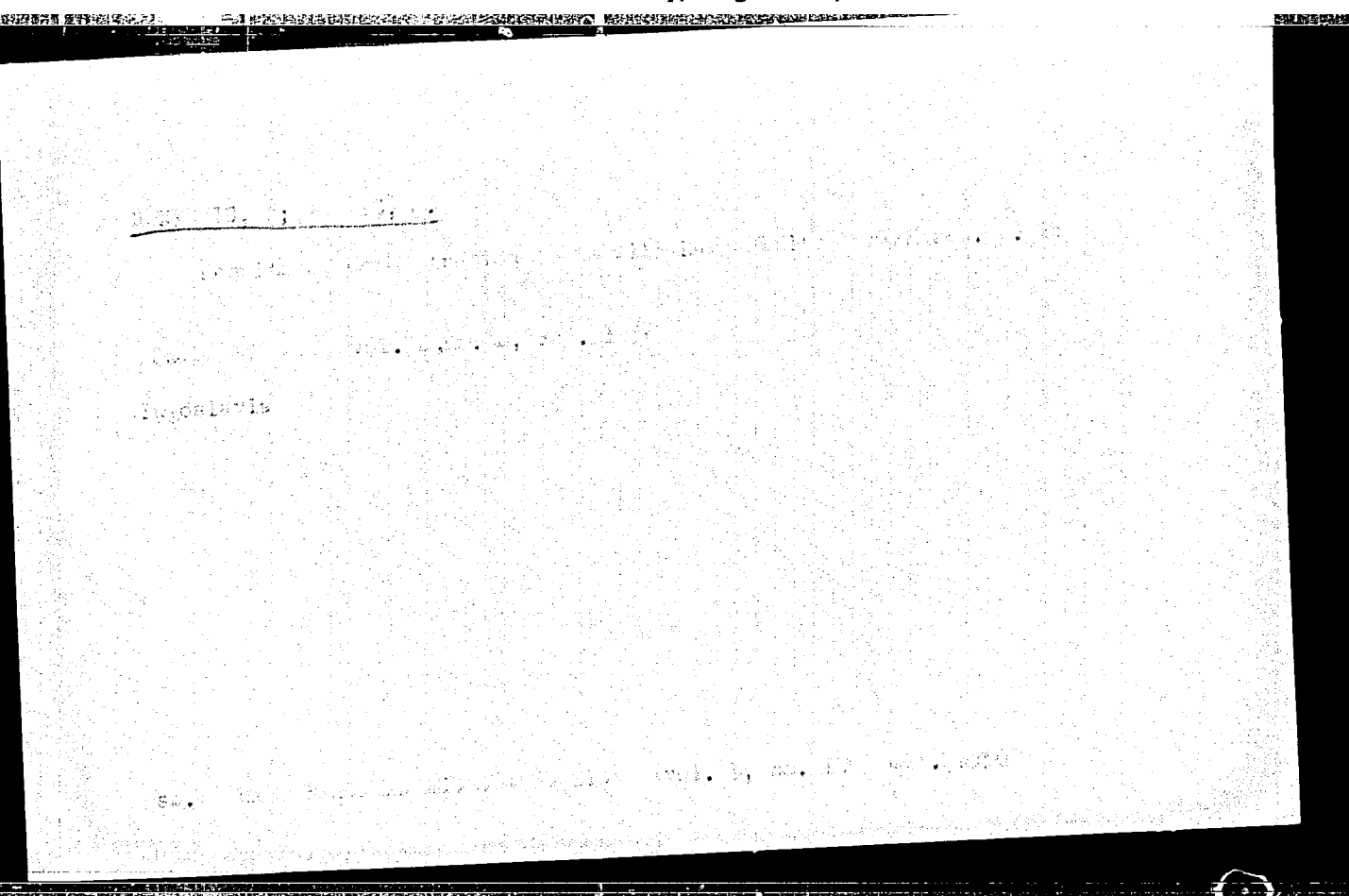
1. Interno odeljenje bolnice "dr Dragisa Misovic" u Beogradu.
Upravnik: prof. dr F. Gulic; i Hirursko odeljenje Upravnik: prof.
dr. Ivo-Djani Popovic.

(INSECTS,

hornet bite, diag. of an extremely severe case (Ser))

(BITES,

hornet bite, diag. of an extremely severe case (Ser))



RANKOVIC, M.

Firing properties of single-barreled and multibarreled small-caliber anti-aircraft weapons. p. 738.

VOJNO-TEHNIČKI GLASNIK. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC, Vol. 1, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

GOLUBOVIC, B.; POLETI, D.; PETROVIC, Lj.; RANKOVIC, S.

Anthracosilicosis in the Zajecar coal basin -- "Rtanj" coal mine.
Arh. za hig. rada 12 no.1:9-20 '61.

1. Higijenski ~~servis~~ Zajecar, Odeljenje za medicinu rada Instituta
za higijenu NR Srbije, Beograd i Zdravstvena stanica pri rudniku
"Rtanj".

(ANTHRACOSILICOSIS statist)

RANKOVIC, Slavko, inž., asistent (Beograd, Proleterskih brigada 41)

Bending and twisting ~~of~~ portal frames. Tehnika Jug 17
no.8:Suppl.8 Radioizotopi zrac 1 no.8:1481-1484 Ag '62.

1. Građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

RANKOVIC, Slavko, ing., asistent. (Beograd, Proleterskih Brigada 41)

Winter concreting. Tehnika Jug 17 no.3:451-456 '61.

1. Građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

RANKOVIC, V.

"Connecting the automatic telephone centrals in the Belgrade network."

p. 1 (Telekomunikacije) Vol. 6, no. 3, July 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol 7, no. 4,
April 1958

RANKOVIC, Ivan J., ed.

ILUSTROVANA Vojna enciklopedija. Illustrated encyclopedia. VI. izdanje. 1969.
J. Rankovic, ed. 1-1. Beograd. Zenit, 1969-1978.

1. Military arts and sciences - Dictionaries.
2. Encyclopedias and dictionaries, Serbian.
3. Rankovic, Ivan J., ed.

FORGACS, Istvan, dr.; SARLOS, Pal, dr.; RANKY, Erno, dr.

Bronchoscopic study under pentolthal-succinyl anesthesia.
Orv. hetil. 101 no.25:889-891 19 Je '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, III. sz. Sebészeti Klinika.
(THIOPENTAL anesth. & analg.)
(BRONCHOSCOPY anesth. & analg.)

FORGACS, Istvan, Dr.; RANKY, Erno, Dr.; SARIO, Pal, Dr.

Experiences with endoscopic examinations performed in combined pentothal-succinyl anesthesia. Orv. hetil. 99 no.23:787-788 8 June 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr., egyet tanár) közleménye.

(ENDOSCOPY, anesth. & analgesia

thiopental with adjuvant succinylcholine (Hun))

(SUCCINYLCHOLINE, ther. use

adjuvant in thiopental anesth. in endoscopy (Hun))

(THIOPENTAL, anesth. & analgesia

in endoscopy with adjuvant succinylcholine (Hun))

KOVACS, Ervin, dr.; RANKY, Mrno, dr.; KERTESZ, Edith, dr.; NOLL,
Kalman, dr.

Familial idiopathic hypoconvertinemia (absence of the VII factor)
Orv. hetil. 96 no.14:378-383 3 Apr 55.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Eggeszsegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlomenye.
(HEMORRHAGIC DEATHESIS
factor VII deffic., idiopathic, familial)

KOVACS, Ervin, dr.; RANKY, Erno, dr.; KERTESZ, Edith, dr.; HOLL,
Kalman, dr.

Familial idiopathic hypoconvertinemia (absence of the VII factor)
Orv. hetil. 96 no.14:378-383 3 Apr 55

1. A Magyar Nemzeti Egészségügyi Szolgálatnak közleménye.
(HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS
factor VII defici., idiopathic, familial.)

RANKY, Erno, dr.

Esophageal aspects of portal hypertension. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.2:
97-98 My '62.

(ESOPHAGEAL VARICES)

RANKY, LASZLO

RANKY, Laszlo
SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Do I Pediatrics Clinic (I. szamu Gyermekklinika) of the Budapest Medical
Affiliation: University (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem). Director: professor and acad-
emician Dr. Pal GÖRGE KLING

Source: Budapest, Gyermekgyógyászat, No 6, Jun 61, pp 172-177

Date: "The Modern Surgical Treatment of Oesophagus Atresia."

Co-author:

RANKY, Laszlo, Dr. No IV Surgery Clinic (IV. szamu Sebészeti Klinika) of the Budapest
Medical University (above).

END (11/10)

PAPP, Sandor, dr.; MARKOS, Gyorgy, dr.; RANKY, Laszlo, dr.

Use of local cooling in the treatment of gangrene of the extremities.
Magy. sebeszet 14 no.2:65-69 Ap '61.

1. A budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem IV. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
közleménye igazgató: Kudasz József dr. egyetemi tanár.

(COLD ther) (GANGRENE ther) (LEG dis)

KUDASZ, Jozsef, dr.; RANKY, Laszlo, dr.

Evaluation of surgical intervention in acquired aortic stenosis.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.37:1314-1317 11 S '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, IV. sz. Sebészeti Klinika
(AORTIC STENOSIS surg.)

PAPP, Sandor, dr.; STEFANICS, Janos, dr.; GORGO, Pal, dr.; RAMKY, Laszlo, dr.

Spontaneous aneurysms of popliteal arteries. *Magy. sebeszet* 10
no.1:42-48 Mar 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebeszeti
Klinikájának közleménye Igazgató: Kudasz, József, dr. egyetemi
tanár.

(ARTERIES, POPLITEAL, aneurysm
spontaneous, surg. (Hun))

VAS, Gyorgy, Dr.; RANKY, Lanzo, Dr.; MOLNAR, Lajos, Dr.

Thrombosis and postthrombotic syndrome of the inferior vena cava.
Orv. hetil. 99 no.51:1794-1797 21 Dec 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem IV, sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Kudász József dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(THROMBOSIS, compl.

postthrombotic synd. in thrombosis of inferior vena cava
(Hun))

(VENAE CAVAE, dis.

thrombosis & postthrombotic synd. of inferior vena cava
(Hun))

SZUTRELY, Gyula, dr.; RANKY, Laszlo, dr.

Two new application fields for lytic cocktail. Orv. hetil. 97
no.40:1108 30 Sept 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikaaja
(igazgato: Gegesi-Kiss, Pal, dr. egyet. tanar) es a III. sz.
Sebeszeti Klinikaja (igazgato: Kudas, Jozsef, dr. egyet.
tanar) kozlemenye.

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, ther. use

congen. cardiovasc. defects & compl. of angiocardiology
(Hun))

(ANGIOGRAPHY, compl.

prev. of after-eff. of angiocardiology by artif.

hibernation (Hun))

(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, ther.

artif. hibernation (Hun))

HITTNER, Imre, dr.; RANKY, Laszlo, dr.

The surgical method of modern treatment of atresia of the esophagus.
Gyermekgyógyászat 12 no.6:172-177 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I sz. Gyermekklinikájának (Igazgató:
Gégesi Kiss Pál dr., akadémikus, egyetemi tanár) IV sz. Sebészeti
Klinikájának (Igazgató: Kudasz József dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(ESOPHAGUS abnorm)

R. H. RY
HUNGARY/Shock

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 27665

Author : Gorgo, P., Ranky, L., Stefanics, J.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Angiographic Studies in Experimental Shock

Orig Pub : Acta med. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 9, No 4, 289-320.

Abstract : By means of icduron injections, the roentgenograms were obtained of pulmonary circulation and abdominal cavity (the portal vein, hepatic, pancreatic and mesenteric arteries) in dogs during hemorrhagic shock (8), as well as during the shock induced by tourniquet application (8) and injection of alcohol into the pancreas (12). In all cases of shock the vessels under study were constricted and the size of the hearts was diminished. The portal vein as well as hepatic and pancreatic arteries, which were repeatedly roentgenographed during "pancreatic shock", became dilated and resumed their normal appearance 30 minutes after bilateral severing of splanchnic nerves.

Card : 1/1
H

SZUTRELY, Gyula, dr.; RANKY, László, dr.

Value of simultaneously recorded mechanograms. Orv. hetil. 97
no. 40:1109-1112 30 Sept 56.

1. A Budapesti Városi Tanács Kórházi Iskolai Szívbeteggondozó
Intézet (Igazgató főorvos: Flenczner, Sándor, dr.) közleménye.
(HEART, physiol.
mechanograms, simultaneous recording method (Hun))

RANKY, Laszlo, dr.

Congenital atresia of the esophagus. (Experiences with and results of surgical treatment). Orv. hetil. 105 no.29:1362-1365. 19 JI'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, IV.Sebészeti Klinika.